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II.—AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ATTEMPT AT A
CRITICAL VIEW OF THE NOVEL: THE
BIBLIOTHÈQUE UNIVERSELLE
DES ROMANS.

The eighteenth century, which saw the development of the novel into definite form, saw also the beginnings of careful criticism of the novel. The amount and character of this criticism, however, and the extent of a critical attitude among eighteenth-century novel-readers, have received too little attention from students of fiction. Not to speak of the books of the time dealing with the novel and allied forms, which deserve perhaps more attention than they have received,—notably the bibliography, with comments, in Lenglet-Dufresnoy's *L'Usage des Romans* (1734), and the lectures of LaHarpe, which, though published much later, were delivered before 1800,—there is a mass of interesting material in eighteenth-century periodicals, French, English, and German. There is also a great amount of criticism in prefaces to novels, in memoirs, and in collections of letters, which if systematically examined would perhaps modify current notions regarding our ancestors' views of prose fiction.

There is much to be learned specifically concerning the tastes and standards of eighteenth-century novel-readers from the Collections or sets of Novels and Tales which were issued in large numbers during the century, particularly in the two great novel-producing countries, France and England. By the term Collections, as used here, I do not mean the collective editions of the works of a single author. Such issues as Murphy's ten-volume edition of Fielding, with critical and biographical introductions (1762), in Eng-

land, or the thirty-nine-volume edition of Prévost (1783), in France, undoubtedly tend to show the existence of a public of novel-readers who made some critical requirements, and who desired to preserve in dignified form such works of fiction as had come to be recognized, so to speak, as classics. Such collective editions, however, were comparatively few; in France, during the century, perhaps about forty, and in England, apparently, no more than ten. Nor do I include the sets of stories by single writers; neither those originally published in volume form, like Mrs. Manley's *Power of Love* (1720), and the *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles* by Mme. de Gomez (1735), nor the many volumes of *Contes* or *Novels* by a single author, collected from the pages of magazines.

The Collections with which I am concerned are those which reprinted together, in one or more volumes, stories by several writers. The fashion of Collections of this sort, not only of Novels and Tales but of Poetry, Plays, Travels, Biography, etc., was almost as marked a feature of the eighteenth century as of the nineteenth; and most of the works of prose fiction popular with eighteenth-century readers found their way into one or more of the Collections. The number of these issues is hard to fix exactly; being reprints, they are not always noticed in the usual sources of bibliographical information, and when noticed, are not always correctly described. By collating the chief modern lists of eighteenth-century books (the catalogue of the British Museum, Querard's *La France Littéraire*, Gay's *Bibliographie des Livres Relatifs à l'Amour*, etc.), with the records of "Books Published" in eighteenth-century French and English periodicals we find at least 102 such Collections in England and 65 in France.¹ Why there should

¹ The French list includes several works marked on the title-page as issued in Holland and elsewhere, which were in all respects French works,

have been, apparently, more of them in England than in France I cannot tell; inasmuch as more fiction was produced in France, we should expect to find there a larger number of Collections. Possibly the number of French Collections was kept down by greater strictness in the operation of the copyright laws, possibly by the more frequent issue of collective editions of the works of individual novel-writers; very likely I have overlooked many of the smaller French issues not readily identified by their titles.

These publications were of many kinds, ranging in size from the single volume of three hundred pages or so, containing several novelettes or a larger number of shorter tales, up to elaborate compilations filling many volumes. Some were general in scope, others restricted to a particular type of story, like the *Cabinet des Fées* (41 volumes in its latest form, 1791), or the *Voyages Imaginaires* (36 volumes, octavo, 1787). Some were crude *mêlanges* of stories, jests, riddles, and useful information; some merely reprinted, without remark, a number of well-known works; others gave a large amount of biographical and critical comment. In some the names of authors and editors were emphasized, in others no names whatever were given. Sometimes a large Collection was issued, like the *American Seaside Library* of a generation ago, in serial form; examples of this practice are to be seen in the *Novelist's Magazine* in England, in the *Bibliothèque Choisie et Amusante*, or the *Bibliothèque Universelle* in France. Sometimes, apparently, a Collection which failed to hit the public taste was re-issued two or three times, with change of title-page. Whatever their differences, however, the Collections all go to show (the more elaborate compilations, of course, the more strongly), the beginnings of a critical spirit among contemporary novel-readers.

perhaps even printed in Paris; the English list is made up almost wholly of books published in London;—I have not yet traced the books issued in Dublin or in Scotland.

There is great disparity between the French and the English Collections, in size, in range, and in the amount of criticism included. Of the 102 English publications only nine (and only five of much importance) filled more than two volumes each: Croxall's *Select Novels*, a six-volume work containing chiefly matter of the late seventeenth century, was issued in 1722, and frequently reprinted; between 1780 and 1800 there was one set of four volumes (*Arabian Tales: or, a Continuation of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, etc., 1792), one of twelve volumes (the *Britannic Magazine*, 1795–1807), and one of twenty-three volumes (the *Novelist's Magazine*, 1780–1789), and one of twenty-four volumes (*The Children's Friend*, a translation of a French compilation by Berquin), which was followed the same year, 1788, by a sequel (*The Friend of Youth*) in twelve volumes. A good many of the English issues, moreover, throughout the century, seem to have been merely adaptations of portions of contemporary French Collections. On the other hand, of the 65 French Collections, there were 33 of more than two volumes each, 20 of five volumes or over, and 6 of twenty volumes or over. During the decade from 1780 to 1790 there were eight French Collections of five volumes or over: the *Bibliothèque Universelle des Romans* (224 volumes, 12mo., 1775–1789); the *Bibliothèque Amusante* (89 volumes, 18mo., 1782 et seq.); the *Collection de Romans Historiques* (15 volumes, 12mo., 1782–1790); the *Décaméron Anglais* (six volumes, 8mo., 1783–1786); the *Cabinet des Fées* (41 volumes, octavo, 1788–1791); the 24 volumes of "Romans" included in the *Bibliothèque Universelle des Dames* (which filled altogether 156 volumes, 12mo., 1785–1797); the *Bibliothèque Choisie de Contes Nouveaux* (nine volumes, 18mo., 1786–1790); and the *Voyages Imaginaires* (36 volumes, octavo, 1787 et seq.). One Mercier, a French journalist who conducted at Amsterdam, from 1782 to 1788, a periodical

called *Le Tableau de Paris*, makes fun of the contemporary craze for Collections: "Le compilateur met tout son talent et son génie dans le prospectus, et, dès qu'il est achevé, sa besogne est finie, car il n'a plus qu'à déchiqueter les livres, et mettre en in-quarto ce qui était en in-octavo. . . . Quelquefois le compilateur n'a besoin que de trouver un titre neuf et singulier; *Bibliothèque des Romans*, *le Voyageur François*, etc. Après ce coup de génie, le libraire n'a plus qu'à payer; il paye et s'enrichit," etc., etc.

The larger French Collections of fiction, however, represent really a good deal of editorial work. They are wider in range than the English, including more works of other countries and earlier ages, and they contain more criticism. In the largest English Collection, the *Novelist's Magazine*, 41 of the 58 works included, nearly three-fourths, are English, and only two, *Don Quixote* and its continuation by Avellaneda, are earlier than the eighteenth century. Moreover, although in most of the novels of the English set the authors' names are given, in very few is there any editorial comment. In the French *Voyages Imaginaires* although only 22 of the 75 works are foreign, 26 are earlier than the eighteenth century, several of the stories have been either condensed or revised, and in nearly all cases there are good though brief Introductions by the editors.

The most notable of the eighteenth-century Collections, in every way, was the *Bibliothèque Universelle des Romans*, which was published from July, 1775, to June, 1789, in 224 volumes of about 215 pages each. This work, which began to appear three years after the completion of the great *Encyclopédie*, was a sort of "Encyclopédie" of the world's prose fiction, aiming to present to contemporary readers the "meilleurs romans," not only of eighteenth-century France, but of classical antiquity, of the Middle Ages, of all modern European literature, and of the Orient, accompanying them

with appropriate comment. The editors, so far as their names have been preserved, seem to have been of no great prominence. The leading figures for the first few years were two noblemen of literary tastes, LeVoyer D'Argenson, Marquis de Paulmy, whose magnificent library furnished many of the manuscripts and rare books which were "analysés" in the *Bibliothèque*, and LaVergne, Comte de Tressan, a soldier and diplomat, who had been long a reader of the romances of chivalry. There were also several professional writers, chief among them one J. F. de Bastide, a mediocre but fertile writer of "Romans" and "Contes," who had a hand in several periodicals and other Collections, and who seems to have become later the controlling editor of the *Bibliothèque*. Finally, there were several specialists: LeGrand D'Aussy and J. M. L. Coupé, both connected with the royal library, and D. D. Cardonne, royal interpreter of Oriental languages, who had completed some of the translations begun early in the century by Galland. The serial was published, at first at least, by Lacombe, the publisher of the *Mercur de France* and some dozen other periodicals.¹ Who was the real projector, who were the financial supporters, I have not been able to learn. The enterprise seems to have paid its way; an abortive English translation of 1780, indeed, asserts that 20,000 copies of the original had been sold. It was issued at the rate of sixteen parts, or volumes, a year, two each in January, April, July, and October, and one in each of the other months, at a yearly subscription of 24 livres. For fourteen years it proceeded with great regularity and uniformity, although during the last months there are evidences both of haste and of delay,—for instance the imprimatur of the royal censor, in

¹ After the first few volumes the title-page bears merely the address: Au Bureau.

the last few volumes, bears a date several months later than that of the title-page. In the Revolution year, from what cause I do not know, it came to an end, and the last volume was devoted to an index which is remarkably complete and accurate. Some nine years later there appeared a sort of continuation, conducted by different hands, the *Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Romans*, which lived in its turn for seven years, and completed its 112th volume.

To modern eyes the plan of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* is odd enough. With the whole field of fiction to be covered, any attempt at complete reproduction of the works presented was of course out of the question. Accordingly, all the longer works, and nearly all works of whatever length written before 1700, are given in condensation, with occasional extracts. Sometimes these condensations are themselves pretty long; not infrequently two hundred pages, the greater part of a volume, are given to a work of special importance—LaCalprenède's *Cassandre*, for example, fills three volumes. In making the condensations, moreover, the editors take great liberties with their texts. They avow repeatedly that their main object is to render the old stories interesting to readers of their own day. To this end the fictions of whatever age are retold in the correct and graceful prose of 1780. To this end, also, the structure of the originals is modified whenever the editors see fit. Details which they regard as indecent or absurd are suppressed (for example, in the version of *Anecdotes de la Cour de Childeric, Roi de France*, by Mlle. de Lussan, in the volume for September, 1779, they have suppressed a "double intrigue incestueuse"). Books left incomplete by their authors are fitted with endings (for example, *Les Annales Galantes de Grèce*, by Mme. de Villedieu, in November, 1779), or sometimes the original endings, if not satisfactory, are replaced by others (as in the version of *Petit Jehan de Saintré*, in

January, 1780). Sometimes two wholly independent stories are combined to make one which the editors like better (as in "*Le Lingot*, Histoire tirée en partie d'un ouvrage François, intitulé *La Pistolet* [by the Abbé Tallemant], en partie d'un ouvrage Anglois, intitulé *Chrysal, ou la Guinée*"). As an additional appeal to popular favor, and possibly to fill the inevitable gaps caused by delay of contributors, the editors frequently print little unsigned contemporary *Contes* (114 altogether), of from ten to fifty pages each, some of them very clever, many appearing, evidently, for the first time, and many, certainly, written by the editors.

The tables of contents of a few volumes will show both the effort for variety within the volume and also the general constancy of taste throughout the fourteen years. The first volume, for July, 1775, contains :

Prospectus, and Discours Préliminaire. (Pp. 3-24.)

Les Affections de divers Amans . . . par Parthénus de Nicée. . . (25-53.)

L'Âne d'Or d'Apulée. . . . (53-109.)

Le Roman de Merlin. . . . (109-34.)

Les Prophéties de Merlin. . . . (134-140.)

Le Triomphe des Neuf Preux. . . . (141-166.)

Astrée. . . . (166-227.)

Here are two romances of antiquity, two of the Middle Ages, one sixteenth-century popular romance, and the *Roman* with which, according to general agreement, the French novel of modern times begins. It is not often that so many works are covered in one volume of the *Bibliothèque*; the average number of works presented is four.

The contents of the second volume of April, 1779, are:

Histoire de Blioberis, Chevalier de la Table Ronde. . . . (3-90.)

Anecdotes de la Cour d'Édouard II, Roi d'Angleterre. Par Madame la Marquise de Tencin, et Madame de Beaumont. Paris, 1776. . . (96-124.)

Les Amans de la Belle du Luc, où est démontré la vengeance de l'amour envers ceux qui médifient de l'honneur des Dames. Paris, 1698. Par Jean Prévot, sieur de Gontier. (125-145.)

Histoire des Amours de Gertrude, Dame de Château-Brillant, et de Roger, Comte de Montfort. Cologne, 1609. (146-214.)

The contents of the first volume of July, 1784, are :

Le Véritable Ami ; ou la Vie de David Simple, trad. de L'Anglois, de Fielding [Or rather of Sarah Fielding]. . . . 1782. (3-55.)

L'École des Filles, ou Palmerin et Gerailli. Histoire Morale. Manuscrit. Par M. le Chev. de Cubières. (56-106).

Mémoires de Rigobert Zapotza. Publiées par M. de Lignac. 1780. . . . (106-166.)

L'Entreprise Difficile. 1758. (166-192.)

Toward the end there are fewer works from classic and mediæval times ; there are more from foreign literatures, particularly from English ; there are more entire volumes given to single works. On the whole, however, the editors stick to their plan more consistently than one would expect.

The critical matter of the *Bibliothèque* appears in three forms. At the head of every "Extrait" there is a short notice of the book, or the author, or both, sometimes reproducing the title-page of the original and often noting the date and place of publication ; sometimes there are additional notes at the end of the "Extrait." Now and then, usually at the beginning of a volume, there are little essays, "Avis," of a more general character. Finally, the editors endeavor to classify the works presented under various captions, which are modifications of those used by Lenglet-Dufresnoy in *L'Usage des Romans* ; it is their general practice to print the appropriate caption at the head of every story, although in this they are very inconsistent.

The first thought of a reader of to-day, looking through these 224 volumes, with their 43,000 pages, in which, altogether, 926 works of fiction are noticed, is of course the hugeness of the big serial. Looking a little more carefully, one is astonished at the range of matter presented. Of the 43,000 pages, about 29,000 are given to French works,

ranging over the larger part of French literary history. Some 3500 pages are given to French works of the Middle Ages, or, in the editors' phrase, "Romans de Chevalerie"; 1400 pages to the sixteenth century; 2000 to the Heroic Romances of the generation of LaCalprenède, and 700 pages to the Comic Romances of the same time; about 3600 pages to the short "Nouvelles" of the later seventeenth century and the earlier eighteenth; 5500 pages to the group of great novel-writers of the early eighteenth century,—LeSage, Marivaux, Prévost, etc.; and about 8800 pages to contemporary works, including about 2500 pages given to the little *Contes* already mentioned.

The 14,000 pages devoted to foreign literatures are distributed as follows: to romances of Græco-Roman antiquity, about 900 pages; to Italian works, mostly of the Middle Ages and the sixteenth century, about 3100 pages; to Spanish, chiefly of the Middle Ages, the sixteenth century and the early seventeenth, about 3500 pages; to English, mostly of the eighteenth century, about 3000 pages; to German, nearly all of contemporary date, about 2000 pages; to other literatures of modern Europe, mostly earlier than the eighteenth century, about 700 pages; to translations of genuine Oriental stories about 800 pages.

Recapitulating, there are 900 pages given to fiction of classical antiquity,—much less space, in proportion, by the way, than in the Wilson revision of Dunlop; there are some 10,000 pages given to the fiction of the Middle Ages and of the sixteenth century, representing all the leading European vernaculars as well as Latin; there are about 30,000 pages given to the fiction of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries,—in which practically all forms of European fiction are represented; in the 800 pages given to Oriental fiction,—surprisingly few, it must be admitted, in a French Collection of the eighteenth century,—works are considered from

the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, "Indien," and Chinese. Well may Brunetière, in his *Études Critiques sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Française*, speak of "les laborieux compilateurs de la Bibliothèque des Romans !"

That these hard-working editors had the deliberate purpose of presenting to contemporary readers a systematic view of the fiction of the world,—as "the world" was then conceived,—may be seen from the *Prospectus* which begins the first volume. The grandiloquent manner does not hide the serious purpose.

"La lecture de quelques Romans isolés amuse l'oisiveté, trompe l'ennui, peut donner de fausses idées et de plus faux sentimens. Mais cette même lecture, dirigée par la Philosophie et embrassant la généralité des fictions, devient l'étude la plus sûre et la plus suivie de l'Histoire la plus secrète et la plus fidèle, par les faits qu'elle rassemble et les mystères qu'elle dévoile. C'est une chaîne d'un nouveau genre, dont il faut saisir et suivre la progression, elle lie tous les temps, et marque, pour ainsi dire, les progrès de la Monarchie, par les progrès du génie et la peinture des passions. . . .

"Ce journal des Romans donnera, (comme nous l'avons dit), la miniature de chaque Roman : le fond du tableau sera relevé par le piquant des anecdotes et par la lumière des recherches, de la critique et des traits historiques. Nous tâcherons que chaque volume de cette bibliothèque soit d'une lecture diversifiée, instructive et amusante, en nous attachant à faire contraster les genres, les temps, et l'intérêt des fictions dont nous rendrons compte. On sera bien étonné de voir dans ce Journal, combien les Romans de tout genre, ceux même de l'imagination la plus folle, sont historiques ; combien ils intéressent la nation, par les mœurs et par les personnes ; combien des fictions sont des vérités. *Cadit persona, manet res* : le masque ôté, on reconnoîtra le personnage ou le fait, déguisé sous le voile de l'allégorie ; et la fable deviendra le meilleur commentaire de l'Histoire.

"Nous aurons l'avantage de faire connoître aussi beaucoup d'excellens Romans, qui sont d'anciens manuscrits, renfermés, comme des trésors, dans l'immense bibliothèque qui nous est ouverte ; et de faire renaître beaucoup d'autres Romans, auxquels la rareté ou la vétusté avoient ravi les avantages de la publicité, en bornant, à un très-petit nombre, les exemplaires en quelque sorte mystérieux, qu'on ne peut que très-difficilement trouver. Des Romans trop connus ne seront point analysés. Notre travail, à leur égard, se bornera à de simples notices, pour en expliquer les circonstances, donner l'intelligence du dessein, et faire sentir leurs rapports avec l'Histoire.

Cet exposé suffit, sans doute, pour justifier les avantages de cette entreprise, agréable à l'homme du monde qui veut s'amuser ; utile à l'homme de Lettres qui veut s'instruire ; féconde pour les Poètes qui cherchent des fictions heureuses, propres au théâtre ; nécessaire à l'Historien et à l'Observateur des mœurs, des temps et des usages anciens et modernes."

The inclusiveness of the editors' conception of the French generic term, "Roman," in such contrast to contemporary English conceptions of the English generic term, "Novel," may appear from a few items. The *Bibliothèque Universelle* includes many works in verse, not only mediæval romances but some sixteen poems of later date. It includes the various books of fairy stories popular during the first part of the eighteenth century, not only the rather sophisticated and half-satirical *Contes de Fées* of Mme. d'Aulnoy and Mme. de Murat but the Mother Goose tales of Perrault as well. It includes a few publications of frankly licentious nature, such as the *Académie des Dames*, noticing them briefly, however, and with disapproval. It notices with much the same brevity of attention a few specimens of what to-day might be called "Sunday-School books," not only the more or less artistic tales of Bishop Camus but certain biographies by Jesuit worthies. It notices, finally, among "Romans de Spiritualité, de Morale, et de Politique," the sets of engravings of the English Hogarth, not of course reproducing the pictures but describing them briefly and criticising Hogarth as a social satirist.

It is worth remark, I think, first, that the emphasis of the *Bibliothèque* is distinctly upon serious fiction, not upon the comic or satirical ; secondly, that surprisingly little space is given by these representative men of letters of 1775-1789 to the fictions of classical antiquity, to Oriental works, —although the royal interpreter was for a time, at least, one of the editors,—or to the strong contemporary fashion of sentimental romance.

Strangely enough, this big Collection is very little referred to in later studies of the Novel. So far as I know, the only work in English to notice it at all is the Wilson revision of Dunlop, which makes frequent reference to it, but without comment. Koerting's *Geschichte des französischen Romans im XVII. Jahrhundert* refers to it often, but in the same way. Hardly anything can be found regarding it in the common encyclopædias and bibliographical works. The French sketches of the Novel either ignore it,—as for instance the Petit de Juleville history,—or give it a bare mention,—as Lomenie does in his articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1858–1860. In fact, the only considerable treatment of the *Bibliothèque* which I have found is that of Léon Gautier, who devotes to it some ten pages of the second volume of his *Épopées Françaises*, and his remarks are not enthusiastic:

“Au lieu de donner de bonnes et sincères traductions où les originaux auraient été sévèrement reflétés, M. de Paulmy résolut de parer, d'attifer, d'embellir les fictions qu'il reproduisait. Il ne les embellit que trop; car il les défigura entièrement. . . . Tous ces héros furent obligés de revêtir la jaquette et les dentelles. Mais rien ne fut aussi défiguré que nos chansons de geste. . . . Quant au style de la *Bibliothèque des Romans*. . . il est partout le même. C'est une suite de bergeries, signées Watteau.”

Gautier's strictures upon the treatment of the Chansons de Geste in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* are correct, so far as they go. The same faults, moreover,—lack of the historical sense, capricious disregard of the spirit and letter of the originals,—appear, though less markedly, in its treatment of other forms of fiction. For example, much space is devoted, month after month, for several years, to a department which the editors entitle “Romans relatifs à l'histoire de France,” which is merely a sketchy account of French court history, pieced together from the numberless “Romans,” “Nouvelles,” “Histoires secrettes” and similar works of various

ages, and rewritten by the editors with such corrections of fact as they think necessary, in which there is often but the vaguest mention of any particular work as authority. In one case, indeed, the editors remark that a historical novel might easily be constructed from the existing anecdotes and legends concerning Agnès Sorel, and a few months later, in the second volume for October, 1778, they print an *Histoire d'Agnès Sorel*, which they say they have thus constructed. Gautier's criticisms, no doubt, are themselves lacking in breadth of view, and in humor, but the irresponsibility often shown by the editors of the *Bibliothèque* is really exasperating to the student.

Irresponsibility appears, moreover, in their distribution of space. Although some 29,000 pages are given to French fiction, representing the work of over 130 writers, there is absolutely no treatment of Voltaire, and no mention of Rousseau beyond the sketch of an anonymous work which the editors suggest may be one of his early productions. The writings of these two great men, as well as those of other contemporaries of note, may have been inaccessible to the editors because of copyright restrictions, or it may have seemed to the editors needless to give lengthy notices of works "trop connus;" but it is strange that they are not even mentioned when the writings of other contemporaries are noticed and even "analysés." We find, moreover, an extraordinary lack of perspective when we note the ten French authors to whom the most space is devoted. LaCalprenède receives 1106 pages; Prévost, 613 pages; Mlle. de Scudéri, 589 pages; Mme. de Villedieu, a writer of "Nouvelles" of the late seventeenth century, 477 pages; M. de Bastide, one of the editors, 419 pages; Marivaux, 380 pages; the unnamed author of a contemporary novel, *Les Scrupules d'une Jolie Femme*, 310 pages; Mme. de Gomez, a writer of "Nouvelles" of the early eighteenth

century, 304 pages; J. Bardon, a minor contemporary writer, 253 pages; Mlle. de Lussan, a writer of "Nouvelles" of the early eighteenth century, 229 pages.

The same strange distribution of space appears in the treatment of foreign literature. With 14,000 pages devoted to foreign fiction, far more than is to be found in any other eighteenth-century Collection in French or English, one cannot complain of short measure. One must make allowances, too, for incomplete appreciation of masterpieces in a foreign tongue,—as when the editors omit from their version of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, in November, 1788, among other "tédieux" passages, the poem "sur la mort d'un chien enragé, qui ne nous a paru assez intéressante." One feels, however, that foreign literature is to be represented in such a work primarily by its masterpieces. In the *Bibliothèque Universelle* this principle is not maintained. Of the 3100 pages occupied with Italian fiction, representing the work of at least 31 authors, only 515 pages are given to the most characteristic form, the "Novelle." Boccaccio is given in all 331 pages, five of his works being noticed; Marini is given 221 pages; Grazzini, 144 pages; Algarotti and Chiari, two of the three eighteenth-century writers to be noticed at all, 100 pages each; on the other hand, Loredano, whose historical works were widely read in the seventeenth century, receives only 58 pages. Several "romans" in verse are noticed, with strange distribution of attention: Dante's *Inferno* receives 61 pages; Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata* receives 103 pages, but his *Rinaldo Innamorato*, which is attributed to his father, receives in all 370 pages, being "analysé," or rather paraphrased twice over, first in July, 1778, and again,—a different rendering, with no reference to the earlier version,—in February, 1786. One may notice here the emphasis, already mentioned, upon serious romance, as opposed to comic and satirical pieces.

The 3500 pages given to Spanish literature are distributed among a large number of minor writers, some of them not listed by Ticknor. Much attention is given to the "Romans de Chevalerie" of the Middle Ages and the early sixteenth century, very little, relatively, to the "Picaro" tales, and very little to the "Novelas" of the seventeenth century. The author who receives fullest treatment is Lope de Vega, with 256 pages; Castillo Solorzano receives 199 pages; Baltasar Gracian's *Criticón*, for some reason, is given 197 pages; Montemayor's *Diana* is given 98 pages. On the other hand, Cervantes is given only 146 pages altogether, and only 51 pages are allowed to *Don Quixote*! The much less elaborate English Collections had given Cervantes much fuller representation.

Of the 3200 pages given to English fiction, 2400 pages are given to writers of the eighteenth century. Here again one notices the large number of minor authors represented, while there is nothing at all from Richardson, nor from Sterne, nor, though this is less surprising, from Smollett. The English book which is given fullest treatment is *The Injur'd Daughter, or The History of Miss Maria Beaumont*, Londres, 2 volumes, 1768, which receives 278 pages. Goldsmith is given 267 pages altogether; the worthy Thomas Day, with his *Sandford and Merton*, receives 231 pages; *Robinson Crusoe*, praised highly but without mention of the author, receives 143 pages; Swift is given 130 pages for *Gulliver* and is credited also with Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*, in a notice of 12 pages; Fielding's *Tom Jones* receives 128 pages and high praise, and he is credited also with his sister's *David Simple*, which is also praised; Fanny Burney's *Evelina* is praised very discriminatingly, in a notice of 101 pages; *The Female Quixote* of Mrs. Lennox receives 95 pages; several of Mrs. Haywood's stories are noticed briefly, in 87 pages altogether. Among the 50 other works

noticed more briefly are : a story entitled *Léonor et Eugénie*, attributed (incorrectly) to Chaucer, which I cannot trace ; More's *Utopia* ; Sidney's *Arcadia* ; Addison's opera, *Rosamond*, and several extracts from the *Spectator*. There is little from the contemporary adventure-novels of the Smollett type, and comparatively little from the novels of sentimental romance.

German fiction, though it receives some 2000 pages, almost wholly given to contemporary writers, is very inadequately represented. Of the 35 works noticed, 12 are by Wieland, who is praised repeatedly, one of his works being given twice, differently condensed, and four are by Meissner. There is no mention of *Werther*.

There are other irregularities of form in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*. Several works are given twice over, and in three cases, at least, no mention is made, when the work is repeated, of the earlier rendering. One of these, *Les Lutins du Château de Kernozzy*, when first "analysé," in June, 1776, is attributed, correctly, to Mme. de Murat ; but when it is printed again, in January, 1787, it is attributed to Mlle. de La Force. The system of classification, to which the editors give a good deal of attention, is ill maintained. They begin with eight classes, based upon Lenglet-Dufresnoy, and defined with some precision in the *Discours Préliminaire*, July, 1775, as : "Romans de l'Antiquité" ; "Romans de Chevalerie" ; "Romans Historiques" ; "Romans d'Amour" ; "Romans de Spiritualité, de Morale, et de Politique" ; "Romans Satiriques, Comiques et Bourgeois" ; "Nouvelles et Contes" ; "Romans Merveilleux." In January, 1778, they change abruptly to a purely alphabetical arrangement, and within a few months they change back, without explanation, to a modification of the original plan. Yet a large number of the works treated have no caption at all.

But it is possible to make too much of these faults, in

what was, after all, a periodical of indeterminate existence, addressed to the general reader of literary tastes. Considered merely as a record of the standards and practice of the pre-Revolutionary generation in France, the *Bibliothèque Universelle* is extremely significant to students of literature. The fact that its editors were not the leading men of their time only adds to this significance. Yet it may be noted by the way, that the *Bibliothèque* received favorable attention from some of the leaders. Grimm and Diderot, after remarking¹ that they had at first paid little attention to the *Bibliothèque*, having supposed that it was to be chiefly under the control of M. de Bastide,—a prospect, they admit, which left them “dans une grande indifférence à ce sujet,”—record their hearty approval both of the plan and of its execution. “Il y règne en général un excellent choix, un goût très-sage, et une variété infiniment agréable. La plupart des extraits sont parfaitement bien écrits, d’un style simple et rapide, et l’on trouve dans les notices historiques une érudition très-curieuse.”

These contemporary critics, it may be noticed, speak of the *Bibliothèque* as of a popular work, addressed to the general reader. Considering it as such, the student of the history of fiction must be impressed, I think, by the amount of accurate information and sound criticism scattered through its 223 volumes of text. The bibliographical information, one discovers, is surprisingly full and correct. Even if we leave out of account the 114 *Contes*, which are printed, as I have said, without mention of the authors’ names, we find that the *Bibliothèque* notices, more or less carefully, 812 distinct works. When we compare the bibliographical accounts of these 812 works, as given in the *Bibliothèque*, with the accounts of the same books in the bibliographies of to-day—

¹ *Correspondance*, July, 1776.

and in all but twenty cases such a comparison is easily made—we find that the serious errors on the part of the *Bibliothèque* editors are very few. The critical comments, moreover, are better than in most popular periodicals. There are some twelve “Avis” dealing with the fiction of particular nations: Spanish, Italian, English, German, Flemish, Irish and Gaelic, Scandinavian, Slavonic, Oriental, Turkish, Persian, and Portuguese. So far as I can venture an opinion, these notices seem to be both sympathetic and discriminating. The notice of English fiction is quite as good as one could look for in a foreign publication addressed to the general reader.¹ It should be added that the comment on particular English books “analysés” in the *Bibliothèque* is usually appreciative and just. There are similar “Avis”

¹ This “Avis,” which fills about eleven pages in the first volume for October, 1776, may be summarized by paragraphs as follows:—“(1) The English care little for long romances; the only English work of the kind known in France is Sidney’s *Arcadia*; there are also *Pandosto, Roi de Bohème*, and *Dorastas et Faunia*, but they are unknown in France. (2) Many interesting episodes in English history have been made into “romans.” (3) One modern historical novel which is much liked is the *Atlantis* (sic!) of Mrs. Manley; there is also the *Histoire de la Reine Zara*; these two works might be classed as satiric or political. (4) “Romans moraux,” especially those combining comedy and the portrayal of manners, are especially popular in England; for example, Fielding and Richardson. (5) There is one “Roman de Spiritualité,” *Le Pèlerinage d’un nommé Chrétien à la céleste Jérusalem*. (6) The fashion of “Nouvelles,” “petits romans,” which came from Italy to Spain and to France, was not known in England until rather late, but it has greatly flourished there; there are some very good English works of this kind. (7) There are a few small collections of *Contes* in English, but (8) hardly any original *Contes de Fées*; the old English poets, however, speak of fairies, and there is a long poem called *La Reine des Fées*, by Spenser. (9) There are several “Romans Merveilleux,” the *Gulliver* of Dr. Swift and others. (10) A new form has recently appeared, the “Romans aux lettres,” with which the English are now setting the fashion in France; the English got the suggestion of this from Crébillon’s charming *Lettres de la Marquise de M. . . . au Comte de R. . .*, which appeared in 1731.’

dealing with types of fiction, one of which, about thirty pages long, in October, 1780, is an earnest and intelligent defense of the seventeenth-century Heroic Romances. There are about twenty "Avis" dealing with the works of particular authors, most of them authors who were little known even in 1780; these latter notices, fewer and briefer than one could wish, are rarely unintelligent. Finally, the comment on the individual works reproduced is nearly always suggestive, and frequently shows insight and reflection. The persons who prepared the singular compound of paraphrase, quotation, and abstract, must have taken their work more seriously than might have been expected of the ordinary literary hack.

The *Bibliothèque Universelle* is chiefly significant as showing the wide range of interest of the novel-reading public of pre-Revolutionary France. Not many works of European littérature noticed in later and more scholarly publications are overlooked in the *Bibliothèque*, and many are included which have been left out of account by later students. One is surprised, for instance, at the number and variety of books cited by these editors of 1780 from the sixteenth century, and from the early seventeenth. Indeed, the attention paid to the mass of minor writings quite forgotten to-day increases considerably one's respect for the knowledge and the critical curiosity of the public of 1780. In the generation of the *Encyclopédie* the time was perhaps not ripe for deeply intelligent criticism; there was not yet sufficient knowledge of history, nor of psychology; but the critical attitude was there, in the catholicity of their conception of the "Roman," in their wide though superficial interest in the work of other ages and countries, and, let us add, in the thoroughness of their bibliographical knowledge.

It is significant of the different stages of development of the reading public in France and in England that the

Bibliothèque Universelle was almost unnoticed across the Channel. Apparently there was but one effort to translate or imitate the French work, and that seems to have had little success. The catalogue of the British Museum lists the following title: "*A New Volume of Knowledge and Entertainment, being a translation of . . . the Bibliothèque Universelle des Romans. Vol. 3. London, 1780, 8vo. . . . Imperfect copy, wanting all after page 358.*" In a Chicago book-store I found recently what may be the same work with a different title-page, an octavo volume of 392 pages, entitled: "*A New and Complete Collection of Interesting Romances and Novels; Translated from the French, By Mr. Porney, Teacher of the French Language at Richmond, Surrey. . . . With . . . Copper-Plate Prints . . . by . . . Mr. Dodd and . . . Mr. Dighton, etc. . . . London: . . . Printed for the Proprietors, and Sold by Alex. Hogg, No. 18, Paternoster-Row.*" No date is on the title-page, but the prints are dated 1780. In the Preface the book is said to be a translation from "the French Original, lately published at Paris, with universal applause. . . ." It contains direct translations of thirteen articles in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, selected from the volumes from 1775 to 1780. It may be noted, first, that page 358 of this work is the end of a sheet; secondly, that Alibone's *Dictionary*, while making no reference to any title, refers to Porney as editor of a volume of Novels from the French.

The English had, in the *Novelist's Magazine*, a reprint of some of the better-known novels of the eighteenth century, mostly English; by 1810, after the 224 volumes of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* had been followed by the 112 volumes of the *Nouvelle Bibliothèque*, they had obtained in Mrs. Barbauld's fifty-volume edition of *British Novelists*, another reprint, somewhat more inclusive, of the popular works of their own language. But it was not until 1814 that the

first edition of Dunlop attempted to cover, in three slender volumes, the ground traversed by the “laborieux compilateurs” of the Ancien Régime.

APPENDIX.

Eighteenth-Century Collections of Prose Fiction.

The English list has been compiled from Arber's reprint of the London Term Catalogues for 1700–1711, the catalogue of the British Museum, and the monthly lists of books in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *The Monthly Review*, and the *Critical Review*. For completeness I have included some works, such as the Medleys, in which fiction formed probably a small part. The French list, compiled from the catalogue of the British Museum, Querard's *La France Littéraire*, and Gay's *Bibliographie des livres relatifs à l'amour* etc., 3rd edit., Turin, 1871, is probably much less complete than the English list; there were doubtless many small publications which I have not traced. As a rule I have listed only the first eighteenth-century edition of each work, but when a Collection was enlarged to twice the original size, or more, I have listed the enlarged form separately. Works which are in the British Museum have the notation (Br. Mus.). I should be glad to receive corrections or additions to the lists.

ENGLISH COLLECTIONS.

1. 1700. A Collection of Pleasant Modern Novels. 2 vols., 8vo. Printed for R. Wellington. Price 5 shillings. (Brit. Mus.) (Contains: Vol. 1, The Secret History of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Essex. The Happy Slave; and The Double Cuckold [by G. de Brémond]. The Art of Pleasing in Conversation [Attrib. to Cardinal de Richelieu but really by Ortigue de Vaumoriere]. Vol. 2, The Heroine Musqueteer, or the Female Warrior, in four parts [By de Prechac]. Incognita, or

- Love and Duty Reconciled, by Mr. Congreve. *The Pilgrim*, in four parts [First half of this by de Brémond, second half by Peter Bellon]).
2. 1700. Youth's pleasant Recreation, or merry Pastime. Containing delightful Stories and Novels : merry Jests, Sayings, and Tales ; the Original of the Word Cocknee, and throwing at Cocks : Bulls and blundering Discourses : Pindaric Odes on Love matters : short Epigrams and Satyrs : Banter, or sharp Repartees : Puns and Drollery : Riddles : witty Fables ; familiar Letters ; merry Dialogues ; Directions for training up Youth ; the Art and History of Love, etc. By L. C. Gent. 12mo. Printed for T. Ballard. (Term Cat. Easter.)
 3. 1703. England's Jests refin'd and improv'd : with the addition of eight new Novels, never before printed ; and an excellent receipt to Cure Mad Love. With several new and diverting Letters and Answers, extremely comical and entertaining. The Third Edition. 12mo. Printed for E. Harris. (Term Cat. Hil. ; 1704, Mich. 4th ed., price 1 sh.).
 4. 1703. Apollo's Feast, or Wit's Entertainment. Consisting of Pleasant Intrigues, Ingenious Poems, Witty Repartees, Merry Bulls, Old Tales, Novels and Prologues, and Epigrams, and Epilogues, Spoke and Writ by Tho. Haynes and Mr. Pinkeman, and others the most diverting Comoedians. All Collected from the most Ingenious of the Age ; and now published by the Author of the Pills to Purge Melancholy [i. e. T. D'Urfey.] Sold by H. Playford. (Term Cat. Hil.)
 5. 1708. The Turkish Tales ; . . . with the History of the Sultanness of Persia and the viziers. . . . (Brit. Mus. Earlier known in English as the Seven Sages of Rome).
 6. 1708. Arabian Nights Entertainments. Vol. VII, etc. (Term Cat. Easter and Trinity. This may be part of the first edition, of which, according to the Brit. Mus., the date is unknown. Brit. Mus. has the fourth edition. London, 12mo. Vols. 1-6, 1713-1715).
 7. 1709. The Spanish Libertines. Containing I. The Life of the Country Jilt, giving, etc. II. The Town Bawd ; shewing, etc. III. The Life and Extravagant Actions of [Estevanillo] Gonzales, an Arch Villain. . . . Written by himself. To which is added, An Evening Adventure, a Play ; newly Translated from the Spanish [by Captain John Stevens]. Printed for J. How. 8vo. Price 1 sh. (Term Cat. Mich. ; 1709, Easter. Brit. Mus.).
 8. 1709. The Monthly Amusement. No. I, for April, 1709. Containing *La Gitanilla*, *The Little Gipsie*. A Novel . . . by . . . Cervantes. . . . (Term Cat. East.)

9. 1711. A Collection of Six New Delightful Novels. I. The Unlucky Fair One, Or, The Amours of Melistrate and Prazimene, illustrated with Variety of Chances of Fortune. In Two Novels. II. Three Ingenious Spanish Novels, viz. 1. The Loving Revenge, Or, Wit in a Woman 2. The Lucky Escape, Or, The Jilt Detected. 3. The Witty Extravagant, Or The Fortunate Lovers. 4. Cynthia, Or The Tragical Account of the Unfortunate Loves of Almerine and Desdemona. Printed for E. Tracy. (Term Cat. East.)
10. 1714. The Thousand and One Days, Persian Tales. Translated from the French by Mr. Ambrose Philips, etc. (Brit. Mus.)
11. 1722. A Select Collection of Novels. In Six Volumes. Written by the most Celebrated Authors in several Languages. Many of which never appear'd in English before ; and all New Translated from the Original By Several Eminent Hands. London : Printed for J. Watts. 8vo. (Br. Mus. Other editions in 1729, and at various times later in the century. This Collection, edited by S. Croxall, was the chief English issue of the first half of the century, containing 26 translations, chiefly from the French and Spanish most of which had been published separately in England before 1700. There are 12 works translated from Cervantes and 2 each from Mme. de LaFayette, St. Réal, de Brémond, and Machiavelli).
12. 1732. A Select Collection of Novels. 2 vols. Printed for J. Brotherton. (Gent. Mag., Sept. This may be a re-issue of part of No. 11).
13. 1737. English Miscellanies, etc. (The dedication signed J. T.) 8vo. (Brit. Mus.)
14. 1737. The Ladies Miscellany : or travelling Adventures. No. 1. Price 1 sh. (Gent. Mag., Aug.)
15. 1743. Leisure Hours Amusement. In a Collection of 150 humorous and diverting Stories. Price 3 sh. Cooper. (Gent. Mag., Nov.)
16. 1743. A Select Collection of singular and interesting Histories, from the French. In 2 vols. 12mo. Price 6 sh. Millar. (Gent. Mag., Nov.)
17. 1744. Oriental tales, collected from an Arabian manuscript in the king of France's library. In 2 vols. with cuts. Price 5 sh. Cooper. (Gent. Mag., Dec. Ibid., 1749, May. Br. Mus., 1745. From the French of de Tubieres, Comte de Caylus.)
18. 1744. The Compendious library, or, companion for winter evenings. Vol. 2. Price 3 sh. Smith. (Gent. Mag., Nov.)
19. 1745. Polite Amusements, containing select histories, instructive and entertaining. Price 2 sh. 6d. (Gent. Mag., May.)

20. 1745. *The Merry Medley*. . . . Containing . . . stories . . . jokes . . . and . . . songs, etc. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
21. 1746. *The Penny Medley*, or, *Weekly Entertainer*, containing something to suit every one's taste and pocket. Being a choice collection of short and pleasant stories, etc. Nos. 1-12. London, 8vo. (Br. Mus. ; listed among the Periodical Publications).
22. 1746. *The General Entertainer* : or a collection of near three hundred polite tales and fables, etc. [Dedication signed A. F.] London, 8vo. (Br. Mus.)
23. 1746. *Novellas Espanolas* ; or, moral and entertaining Novels. Selected from the most celebrated authors. Printed for J. Chaney. Price 3 sh. (Gent. Mag., Nov., Dec.)
24. 1748. *The Agreeable Medley* ; or, *Universal Entertainer* (A collection of pieces in prose and verse). Malton, 8vo. (Brit. Mus. ; Gent. Mag., 1753, Jan. 3 sh. Griffiths.)
25. 1749. *Instructive histories*. 2 vols., 12mo. Price 6 sh. (Gent. Mag., Nov.)
26. 1750. *Fairy tales*. 2 vols. 12mo. Price 5 sh. Davis. (Gent. Mag., March ; Brit. Mus. has, 1750 ? *Fairy Stories*, containing I. *The Blue-bird and Florina*. II. *The King of the Peacocks and the Princess Rosetta*. To which is added an excellent song entitled, *The Fairies dance*. [A chap-book.] Two editions : one at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 8vo., and one at London, 12mo).
27. 1750. *Modern story-teller*. 6 sh. Mechell. (Gent. Mag., April. Cf. *Ibid.*, 1751, Nov., *The Modern story-teller*. 2 vols. 12mo. 6 sh. Griffiths. Cf. Br. Mus., 1767, *The modern Story Teller*, or *Universal Entertainer* ; being a collection of merry . . . and improving tales, etc. 2 vols., London, 12mo.)
28. 1751. *Polite companion* ; in two pocket volumes. 6 sh. Baldwin. (Gent. Mag., Dec. ; listed among the Novels.)
29. 1752. *The court of Queen Mab* ; containing a select collection of only the best, most instructive, and entertaining tales of the fairies. 12mo. 3 sh. Cooper. (Gent. Mag., Feb.)
30. 1752. *Leisure hour amusements for town and country*. Two pocket volumes. 6 sh. Dodsley. (Gent. Mag., Feb.)
31. 1753. *Forty select histories*, etc., from the *Spectators*, etc. 1 sh. Whitworth. (Gent. Mag., Aug.)
32. 1753. *The winter evening's companion*, or compendious library. A collection of instructive and entertaining relations. 3 vols. 9 sh. Rivington. (Gent. Mag., Oct.)
33. 1754. A collection of novels. No. I. 2 pence. Godfrey. (Gent. Mag., Aug.)
34. 1754. A new translation of the *Persian tales*. 3 sh. Owen. (Gent. Mag., Oct.) (Perhaps merely a re-issue of No. 10.)

35. 1758. A collection of novels, never before printed. 2 sh. 6d. Trye.
(Gent. Mag., May; Monthly Rev., May, p. 498.)
36. 1758. The theatre of love; a collection of novels. 1 sh. Reeve.
(Gent. Mag., Nov. Br. Mus., 1759, The theatre of love: a collection of novels, none of which was ever printed before. 12mo.)
37. 1758. The gentleman and lady of pleasure's amusements. 3 sh. Thrush. (Gent. Mag., Nov.)
38. 1759. The Amours of Cupid and Psyche, translated from the French of La Fontaine, by a Gentleman of Gray's Inn, to which is added the Adventures of Miranda and Lucinda. Plates. 2 vols. 12mo. (In Catalogue No. 126, November, 1904, of B. Dobell, London.)
39. 1760. The Narrative Companion, or Entertaining Moralist: Containing Choice of the most elegant, interesting, and improving Morals and Allegories, from the best English Writers, viz., the Spectator, Rambler, World, Adventurer, Connoisseur, etc., etc. 12mo. 2 vols. 6 sh. Becket. (Monthly Rev., March, p. 330; reprinted 1789, 12mo., pp. 324. 2 sh. Monthly Rev., 1789, Aug., p. 174.)
40. [1760?] Select Histories of Human Nature. I. Of Giants. II. Of Dwarfs. The whole collected from the best authors in various languages. With miscellaneous notes. London. 8vo. (Brit. Mus.)
41. 1760. The Soldier's Amusement. A Novel. By the Author of the Memoirs of ——. 8vo. Price 1 sh. Marcus. (Monthly Rev., June Supplement, p. 549; "Some old Spanish stories revived. . .")
42. 1762. The Country-Seat; or Summer Evening Entertainments. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 12mo. Price 5 sh. T. Lownds. (Br. Mus.; noticed in the Monthly Review, July; one of the pieces is from the German.)
43. 1762. The matrons. 2 sh. 6d. Dodsley. (Gent. Mag., Sept.; Monthly Rev., June Appendix, p. 509. "A compilation of six idle tales against women, viz.: 1. The Ephesian Matron, from Petronius. 2. The Chinese Matron: a tale from DuHalde. 3. The French Matron: a story contained in a letter from Sir George Etheredge to the Duke of Buckingham. 4. The British Matron: an abstract of a little volume published in 1755, entitled The Widow of the Woods. 5. The Turkish Matron: from a MSS. 6. The Roman Matron: from the old story book entitled The Seven wise men of Rome.")
44. 1764. Tales of the Genii; or, Delightful Lessons of Horam, the Son of Asmar. Trans. from the Persian manuscript by Sir C.

- Morrell (or rather, by James Ridley.) 2 vols. 8vo. (Br. Mus. has also editions of 1766, 1780, 1785, 1794.)
45. 1764. *The School of Virtue, or polite Novelist*. Consisting of Novels, Tales, Fables, Allegories, etc., etc., moral and entertaining in Prose and Verse. 12mo. 2 sh. Cooke. (Monthly Rev., Nov., p. 399.)
 46. 1765. *The Instructive and Social Companion*. 12mo. 1 sh. Field. (Monthly Rev., Jan., p. 79; praised by reviewer.)
 47. 1765. *The Novellist, or Tea-Table Miscellany*; containing the select Novels of Dr. Croxall: with other polite Tales and Pieces of Modern Entertainment. 12mo., 2 vols. 6 sh. Lownds. (Crit. Rev., Nov.; Monthly Rev., Dec. Besides part of No. 11 of this list, it contains stories from the Rambler, the Adventurer, etc.)
 48. 1767. *The Entertaining Medley: being a collection of genuine anecdotes, delightful stories, etc.* London, 12mo. (Br. Mus.; 2d ed., London, 1767.)
 49. 1767. Great events from little causes; or, a selection of interesting and entertaining stories, drawn from the histories of different nations, . . . from the French of M. A. Richer. . . . Newberry. (Gent. Mag., May; Monthly Rev., June, p. 481; "A useful miscellany for young readers.")
 50. 1767. *The Instructive Novellist: a Collection of moral, entertaining, and improving Stories, on various Subjects, compiled from the best Authors*. 12mo. 1 sh. 6d. Noble. (Monthly Rev., July, p. 76.)
 51. 1768. *The Companion for the Fire-side: or, Winter-evening's Amusements*. . . . 12mo. 3 sh. Cooke. (Monthly Rev., July, p. 83; Brit. Mus. has edit. of 1772, 12mo.)
 52. 1768. *The Moral and Entertaining Story-teller: being a Collection of the most genuine and instructive Tales of the most approved authors, ancient and modern, calculated to promote Virtue in Youth, and render Vice hateful to it, by striking Examples of their several Consequences*. 12mo. 2 vols. 7 sh. Williams. (Monthly Rev., March, p. 243.)
 53. 1769. *Novellas Espanolas: 7 moral and entertaining novels*. Transl. from the original Spanish, by a Lady. Never before published in English or French. Price 2 sh. 6d. (Listed among books published by F. Newberry, 1769, in *A Book-seller of the Last Century*; possibly a re-issue of No. 23.)
 54. 1769. *The Ladies Miscellany; in two volumes: the whole calculated for the amusement and instruction of the British Fair*. 12mo. 5 sh. Lownds. (Gent. Mag., Oct.; Monthly Rev., Dec., p. 480.)

55. 1770. Allegories and Visions for the Entertainment and Instruction of younger Minds, selected from the most eminent Authors. 12mo. 3 sh. Pearch, etc. (Monthly Rev., Jan., p. 78.)
56. 1770. The Amusing Instructor : or, Tales and Fables in Prose and Verse, for the Improvement of Youth. With useful and pleasant Remarks on different Branches of Science. Adorned with Cuts. 12mo. 2 sh. Harris. (Monthly Rev., March, p. 255.)
57. 1770. The Portrait of Human Life : or, the various Effects of Virtue and Vice delineated ; as they daily appear on the great Theatre of the World. In a Collection of interesting Novels. 12mo. 2 vols., etc. (Monthly Rev., Jan., p. 71 ; reviewer praises, as containing nearly forty novels, well chosen, etc. ; Gent. Mag., April, gives price as 5 sh.)
58. 1771. Sentimental Tales. 2 vols. 12mo. 5 sh. (Gent. Mag., May ; Monthly Rev., April, p. 333. In Br. Mus. there is "Sentimental Tales, etc.," viz., Harley's Visit to Bedlam [from Mackenzie's *Man of Feeling*], the Military Mendicant [by C. I. Pitt], etc. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1804, 12mo. This may be a re-issue, in one volume.)
59. 1771. The British Moralist ; or, Young Gentleman and Lady's Polite Instructor. Being a new Collection of Novels, Tales, Fables, Visions, Dreams, Allegories ; selected from the most celebrated Moderns that have been published during the last ten years. To which are added, I. Rules for acquiring true Politeness. II. Parallels between ancient and modern Characters. III. A concise View of the British Constitution. 12mo. 2 vols. 6 sh. Robinson and Roberts. (Listed, with some favor, in Monthly Rev., p. 499 ; "pieces from . . . Johnson, Hawkesworth, Sterne, Langhorne, Shenstone, Goldsmith, Brooke, etc.")
60. 1773. A Companion in a Post-Chaise ; . . . containing a selection from . . . pieces in verse and prose, etc. Salisbury. 8vo. (Br. Mus. ; Monthly Rev., 1774, Jan., gives price as 3 sh.)
61. 1774. A companion for the summer-house, or amusement for the summer season ; consisting of select pieces by several hands, translated from the French. 12mo. 2 sh. Grant. (Gent. Mag., June ; Br. Mus. same title, "with notes, etc., pp. 138, R. Snagg : London, n. d. [1800?], 12mo.")
62. 1774. The winter medley ; or, amusement for the fire-side. Containing a curious collection of entertaining stories, interesting novels, remarkable tales, curious anecdotes, essays, allegories, visions and select pieces of poetry, etc. 12mo. 2 sh. Snagg. Gent. Mag., Feb. ; Monthly Rev., April, p. 322 ; cf. No. 32 of this list.)

63. 1774-5. *The Fugitive Miscellany* : being a collection of such fugitive pieces, in prose and verse, as are not in any other collection. With many pieces never before published. [By J. Almon.] 2 pt. J. Almon : London. 8vo. (Br. Mus.; *Monthly Rev.*, July, p. 72, gives price, 3 sh.)
64. 1776. *New Idyls*. By Solomon Gessner. Translated by W. Hooper, M. D. With a Letter to Mr. Fustin on Landscape-Painting. And *The Two Friends of Bourbon*, a Moral Tale, by M. Diderot. Hooper and Robinson. (*Gent. Mag.*, Feb.)
65. 1777. *A Collection of Novels selected and revised by Mrs. Griffith*. 3 vols., London, 12mo. (Br. Mus.; Works by Mrs. Behn, Mrs. Aubin, Mrs. Haywood, and some translations.)
66. 1778. *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, selected from the Works of Marmontel, and other celebrated Authors*. 12mo. 2 vols. 6 sh. Laidler. (*Monthly Rev.*, Nov., pp. 397, says "absurd mixture of French stories with English verses . . . from Shensstone and others. . .")
67. 1780. *Choix de Livres Français, à l'Usage de la Jeune Noblesse, etc.* Par Mr. LeJeune, Maître d'Arts dans l'Université de Paris. 8vo. 5 sh. Elmsley. (Br. Mus.; seems to be an English edition; *Crit. Rev.*, pp. 159-160, 1780, commends this selection of "the most celebrated romances, novels, etc.")
68. [1780?] *Moral Tales for Children*. [London?] 12mo. (Br. Mus.; imperfect, wanting title-page, etc.)
69. 1780. *A New Treasure of Knowledge and Entertainment, being a translation of the Bibliothèque Universelle des Romans*. Vol. 1. London, 8vo. (Br. Mus.)
70. 1780. *A New and Complete Collection of Interesting Romances and Novels*. Translated from the French, by Mr. Porney, Teacher of the French Language at Richmond, Surrey. With Copper-Plate Prints. London. Sold by Alex. Hogg. 8vo. Pp. 392. (Probably the same work as No. 69, with different title-page; contains 13 works translated from the *Bibl. Univ. des Rom.*, 1775-1780. Alibone : *Dict. of Authors*, under Porney).
71. 1780-89. *The Novelist's Magazine*. Harrison and Co. : London, 23 vols., 8vo. (This work, not listed in the Br. Mus. cat., contains reprints of 58 of the principal works of fiction of the 18th century, 41 of them English, and only 2 earlier than the 18th century.)
72. 1782. *Literary Amusements ; or, Evening Entertainer*. By a Female Hand, etc. 2 vols. S. Price : Dublin. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
73. 1783. *A Collection of Tales and Essays on the most curious and amusing Subjects*. 8vo. Price 2 sh., 6d. Moore. (Noticed, unfavorably, in *Crit. Rev.*, Aug.)

74. 1785. *The New Entertaining Novelist*. Being a selection of stories from the most approved modern authors. Glasgow. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
75. 1785. *Original Tales, Histories, Essays and Translations*. By different hands. Edinburgh. 8vo. (Br. Mus.)
76. 1785. *Recueil Choisi de Traits Historiques et de Contes Moraux*, i. e., A select Collection of Historical Facts and Moral Tales ; with the English rendering of the Words at the Bottom of each Page : for the Use of young People of both Sexes, who are learning the French Language. By N. Wanostrict. 12mo. 3 sh., 6d. Boosey. (Monthly Rev., June, p. 470.)
77. 1786. *Lane's Annual Novelist : A Collection of Moral Tales, Histories, and Adventures*, selected from the Magazines, and other periodical Publications for the Year. 12mo. 2 vols. 5 sh. Lane. (Monthly Rev., Jan., p. 82 ; Gent. Mag., April.)
78. 1786. *Tales, Romances, Apologues, Anecdotes and Novels* ; humorous, satiric, entertaining, historical, tragical, and moral ; from the French of the Abbe Blouchet, M. Bret, M. de la Place, M. Imbert, M. St. Lambert, and the Chevalier de Florian. 2 vols., 12mo. 6 sh. Robinson. (Noticed in Monthly Rev., vol. 75, p. 316.)
79. 1786-87. *The New Novelist's Magazine* ; or, entertaining library of pleasing and instructive histories, adventures, tales, romances, and other agreeable and exemplary little novels. 2 vols. London. 8vo. (Br. Mus.)
80. 1787. *The Children's Miscellany*. 8vo. Price 3 sh. Stockdale. (Crit. Rev., Dec., p. 583 ; Monthly Rev., 1788, Aug., p. 173.)
81. 1787. *The Looking-Glass for the Mind* ; or, intellectual Mirror. Being a Collection of Stories and Tales, chiefly translated from *L'Ami des Enfants*. 12mo. 2 sh. 6d. Newbery. (Monthly Rev., July, p. 80.)
82. [1788?] *The Children's Friend* ; consisting of apt Tales, short Dialogues, and moral Dramas ; all intended to engage Attention, cherish Fancy, Feeling, and inculcate Virtue, in the rising Generation. Translated by the Rev. Mark Anthony Meilan, from the French of M. Berquin. 16mo. 24 vols. 12 sh. Bew. (Monthly Rev., Jan., p. 71.)
83. 1788. *Favorite Tales*. Translated from the French. 12mo. Price 2 sh. 6d. Robinson. (Crit. Rev., Aug., p. 157.)
84. 1788. *Fairy Tales*. Selected from the best authors. 2 vols. 12mo. Price 5 sh. Lane. (Crit. Rev., p. 157 ; Monthly Rev., June, p. 531.)
85. 1788. *The Friend of Youth* ; being a Sequel to the *Children's Friend* ; and, like that Work, consisting of apt Stories, entertaining

- Dialogues, and moral Dramas, etc. Partly translated from M. Berquin, and other French and German Writers, and partly original, being written by the Editor himself, the Rev. Mark Anthony Meilan. 12vols. 12mo. 12 sh. Hookham. (Monthly Rev., Sept., p. 269.)
86. 1788. *Tales Entertaining and Sympathetic, inscribed to the Heart.* 2 vols. 12mo. Price 5 sh. Lane. (Crit. Rev., Sept., p. 255; "Collected from some old magazines.")
87. 1789. *The Blossoms of Morality.* Intended for the Amusement and Instruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen. By the Editor of the Looking-Glass of the Mind. 12mo. Pp. 212. 2 sh. Newbery. (Monthly Rev., Aug., p. 172.)
88. 1789. *Pleasing variety*; consisting of a collection of original Tales, comic, sentimental, and interesting; to which are added two legendary Tales. 12mo. 2 vols. Price 5 sh. Allen. (Crit. Rev., Jan., "Very dull"; Monthly Rev., 1791, March, p. 343.)
89. 1790-91. *The Companion*; being a choice collection of the most admired pieces from the best authors, in prose and verse. By a Society of Gentlemen. 3 vols. 8vo. Watson, Elder & Co.: Edinburgh. (Br. Mus.)
90. [1790?] *The Oriental Moralist, or the beauties of the Arabian Nights entertainment*; translated from the original and accompanied with suitable reflections. London. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
91. 1791. *Elegant Tales, Histories, and Epistles, of a moral tendency, etc.* By the author of *Woman: or, Historical Sketches of the Fair Sex.* 12mo. Price 4 sh. Kearsley. (Brit. Mus.; Crit. Rev., Jan. "Taken from old magazines, etc."; Monthly Rev., Jan., p. 93.)
92. 1791. *Popular Tales of the Germans.* Translated from the German. 2 vols. 12mo. Price 6 sh. Murray. (Gent. Mag., Dec.; Monthly Rev., Aug., p. 467; Crit. Rev., Sept.)
93. 1792. *Tales of a Parrot*; done into English, from a Persian manuscript, etc. 8vo. Price 4 sh. Robinson. (Crit. Rev., Nov.; Br. Mus. By Nakhshabi Ziyai, transl. by B. Gerraus.)
94. 1792. *Arabian Tales: or, a continuation of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, etc.* Translated into English by R. Heron. 4 vols. 8vo. Price 10 sh. Robinson. (Crit. Rev., Nov.)
95. 1794. *A Collection of Miscellaneous Amusements*; chiefly calculated for the Entertainment and Instruction of Youth. Partly translated from the German, by the Author of *Instruction to Females, from Infancy to old Age.* Vol. I. 12mo. Pp. 120. Lowndes. (Monthly Rev., March, p. 354.)

96. 1794. *The Pleasing Companion* ; a collection of fairy tales, etc. Pp. 288. W. Lane : London. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
97. 1795-1807. *The Britannic Magazine*, or entertaining repository of heroic adventures. 12 vols. London. 8vo. (Br. Mus., listed among Period. Publ.)
98. 1796. *Varieties of Literature*. (A German Miscellany ; see *Monthly Rev.*, 1796, April, p. 472.)
99. 1797. *The German Miscellany* ; consisting of Dramas, Dialogues, Tales, and Novels. Translated by A. Thomson. Author of a Poem on Whist, the Paradise of Taste, etc. 12mo. 3 sh. Perth : Morison ; sold in London by Vernor and Co. (*Monthly Rev.*, March, p. 359.)
100. 1797. *The New Children's Friend* : or. Pleasing Incitements to Wisdom and Virtue, conveyed through the Medium of Anecdote, Tale, and Adventure ; calculated to entertain, fortify, and improve the juvenile Mind. Translated chiefly from the German. 12mo. Pp. 171. 1 sh. 6d. Vernor and Co. (*Monthly Rev.*, 1798, May, p. 91 ; *Gent. Mag.*, 1797, Dec.)
101. 1799. *Choice Tales for the instruction and amusement of young persons*. Pp. 177. Vernor & Hood : London. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
102. 1799. *Moral Amusements* ; or, a selection of tales, histories, and interesting anecdotes, intended to amuse and instruct young minds. 24mo. Pp. 175. Vernor and Hood. (Br. Mus. ; perhaps the same work as No. 101 of this list.)

FRENCH COLLECTIONS.

1. 1700. *Amours des dames illustres de notre siècle*. Cologne. J. LeBlanc. (First edition. Cologne. J. LeBlanc, 1680. Comprising the *Histoire amoureuse des Gaules* of Bussy-Rabutin and several other works. Many editions between 1680 and 1737, the later ones in two volumes. Br. Mus. has edition of 1680.)
2. 1701. *Les Illustres Aventurières, dans les cours des princes d'Italie, de France, d'Espagne et d'Angleterre*. Cologne. P. Marteau. 12mo. (Comprising : *Les Mémoires de Mme. La Duchesse de Mazarin* (attrib. variously to Hortense Mancini herself, to St. Réal and to others), and *Les Mémoires de Mme. La Princesse Marie Mancini, connétable de Colonne*, (attrib. to G. de Brémond.)
3. 1791. *Les Histoires tragiques de nostre temps*, etc. Lyon. 6 vols. 8vo. (By F. de Rosset ; first edition. Paris, 1619, 8vo. Br. Mus. has, among others, an edition of Rouen, 1700.)
4. 1704. *Les Mille et une Nuits, Contes Arabes, traduits en Français par M. Galland*. Paris. 12mo. 1708, 12 vols., 12mo. (Br. Mus. has 1714.)

5. 1707. *Histoire de la Sultane de Perse et des Visirs. Contes Turcs, traduites sur l'Original Turc de Chec-Zadé* (par M. Antoine Galland). Paris, 1707, and Amsterdam, 1708, 12 vols.
6. 1707. *Les funestes Effets de l'amour, et les désordres de cette passion.* Luxembourg. 2 parts. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
7. 1710. *Histoires Françaises, galantes et comiques.* Amsterdam. 12mo. (Lenglet-Dufresnoy : *L'Usage des Rom.*, 1734.)
8. 1710-12. *Les Mille et un Jours, Contes Persanes, traduits du persan en Français, par Pétis de la Croix.* Paris. 5 vols. 12mo. (See Querard.)
9. 1711. *Le Passe-Tems Agréable, ou Nouveaux Choix de Bon-Mots, de Pensées Ingenieuses, de Recontres [sic!] Plaisantes, et de quelques Nouvelles Histoires Galantes.* Rotterdam. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
10. 1711. *Amusemens des Dames, ou Recueil d'histoires galantes des meilleurs auteurs de ce siècle.* LaHaye. 2 parts. 12mo. (Re-issued, 1747, etc., enlarged to 8 vols. 18mo. For contents see Gay.)
11. 1711. *L'Amant oisif, contenant cinquante nouvelles espagnoles.* Bruxelles. 3 vols. 12mo. (Edited by Garouville. Br. Mus.)
12. 1714. *Aventures choisies, contenant L'Amour innocent persécuté; L'Esprit folet, ou le Silphe amoureux; Le Cœur volant, ou l'amant étourdi; et La Belle avanturière; par différents auteurs.* Paris. 12mo. (Several editions; enlarged to 6 vols., 1738. See Gay.)
13. 1718-23. *Histoires tragiques et galantes, etc.* 3 vols. Paris. 12mo. (For contents see Gay.) (Br. Mus.)
14. 1717. *Le Cabinet des Fées, contenant les Contes des Fées.* Amsterdam. 8 vols. 12mo. (Lenglet-Dufresnoy : *L'Usage des Romans*, 1734. Enlarged to 37 vols., 1785, etc. Br. Mus. has this edition.)
15. 1719. *Divers prodiges de l'amour, en quatorze contes par les meilleurs plumes d'Espagne.* IVieme edit. augmentée, 4to. (A translation of a Spanish collection by Isidore de Robles; Br. Mus. has editions of the original, 1692, 4to.; 1709, 4to., but not of French trans.)
16. 1722. *Nouveaux Contes à rire et aventures plaisantes, ou Recréations françaises.* Cologne. 2 vols. 8vo. (Br. Mus.)
17. 1724. *Contes et Fables indiennes de Bidpai et de Lockman, trad. (posth.) par d'Ant. Galland.* Paris. 2 vols. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
18. 1733-35. *La nouvelle Mer des Histoires.* Paris: Guillaume. 6 vols. 12mo. (Querard says edited by Ch. Guillaume, the bookseller.)
19. 1736. *Recueil de divers écrits sur l'Amour.* (Edited by H. Cordonnier de St. Hyacinthe. Paris. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)

20. 1738. Amusements agréables, ou Nouveau passe-temps à la mode pour la ville et la campagne ; ouvrage en prose et en vers, et mélange d'histoires curieuses. LaHaye. 12mo. (Gay.)
21. 1738. Aventures choisies etc. (Enlarged from edition of 1714.) 6 vols. 12mo. (See Gay.)
22. 1738. Nouvelles et Aventures choisies, de differens genres. Amsterdam. 2 vols. 12mo. Criticised in *Bibl. Univ. des Romans*, Avril, 1777.)
23. 1739. Les Étrennes de la Saint Jean. Troyes (Paris). 12mo. (By the Comte de Caylus, the Comte de Maurepas, Vadé, the Comtesse de Verrue, Montesquieu, Moncrif, Crébillon fils, Salle, la Chaussé, Duclos, d'Armenonville, Voisenon.) (Br. Mus.; see Gay.)
24. 1740. Amusemens des Dames, ou Recueil, etc. (Enlarged from edition of 1711.) LaHaye. 8 vols. 12mo. (See Gay.)
25. 1740. Amusemens du beau Sexe, ou Nouvelles histoires et aventures galantes. LaHaye. 7 vols. 12mo. (Br. Mus. Per. Publ.)
26. 1742-3. Amusemens de la Campagne, ou Récérations historiques, avec quelques anecdotes secrettes et galantes. Paris. 7 vols. 12mo. (Querard says it was edited by Vignacourt. See Gay.)
27. 1745. Quelques Aventures des Bals de bois. [Paris?] 12mo. (By the Comte de Caylus and the Abbé de Voisenon. Br. Mus.)
28. 1746. Recueil de romans historiques. Paris. 8 vols. 12mo. (Edited by Lenglet-Dufresnoy. Br. Mus.)
29. 1748-52. Bibliothèque choisie et amusante. 6 vols. Amsterdam. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
30. 1749. Bibliothèque de Campagne, ou amusemens de l'esprit et du cœur. (Edited by E. A. Philippe de Prétot.) Nouvelle édition . . . augmentée. (Lettre de Monsieur Huet . . . de l'origine des romans.) 18 vols. LaHaye, et à Genève. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
31. 1752. Recueil d'histoires intéressantes, amusantes et galantes. LaHaye : van Cleef. 12mo. (See Gay for contents ; nine short Nouvelles. Br. Mus.)
32. 1753-55. Bibliothèque amusante et instructive, contenant des anecdotes intéressantes et des histoires curieuses. Paris : Duchesne, 3 vols. 12mo. (Edited by J. P. Nicéron and F. J. Duport-Dutertre. Br. Mus.)
33. 1756. Amusemens de la Toilette : ou Recueil des faits les plus singuliers, tragiques, et comiques de l'amour, passés en Hollande en Angleterre, et en France, etc. 2 vols. LaHaye. 12mo. (Br. Mus. Per. Publ.)
34. 1761. Romans traduits de l'anglais de Lytton et Madame Behn : par Mme. d'Arconville. Amsterdam. 12mo. (Br. Mus., 8vo., 1761 ; trans. by Mme. Thieux d'Arconville.)

35. 1761. Supplément à la Bibliothèque de Campagne, ou amusemens de l'esprit et du cœur. 7 vols. Genève. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
36. 1769. Nouvelle Bibliothèque de Campagne, ou Choix d'Épisodes intéressans et curieux etc. 3 vols. Paris. 12mo. (Noticed in *Monthly Rev.*, London, 1769, vol. 41, p. 558.)
37. 1770. Contes nouveaux et plaisans, par une société. Amsterdam (Montauban), 2 parts. 12mo. (Edited by Simeon Fagon; tales by Vergier, Grécourt, Ferrand, Voltaire, Perrault, LaMonnoye, et Piron.) (See Querard.)
38. 1770. Mélanges de Littérature Orientale, traduits de différens manuscrits turcs, arabes, et persans de la Bibliothèque du Roi. 2 vols. Paris. 12mo. (Trans. by D. D. Cardonne. Br. Mus.)
39. 1770. Bibliothèque Bleue, entièrement refondée et augmentée. 4 vols. Paris. 12mo. and 8vo. (Edited by J. Castillon. See Querard.)
40. 1771-2. Mes Délassements, ou Recueil de Contes nouveaux et historiques, traduits de différentes langues. Paris: Pallot. 2 parts. 12mo. (Translator, or author, Laus de Boissy. See Querard.)
41. 1772. Bibliothèque d'un homme de goût, etc. Paris. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
42. 1775. Les Récréations de la Toilette. Histoires, anecdotes, aventures amusantes et intéressantes, etc. 2 vols. Paris. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
43. 1775-89. Bibliothèque Universelle des Romans. Paris, July, 1775, to June, 1789. 224 parts in 112 vols. 12mo. (Earlier volumes are marked as published "Chez Lacombe, Libraire, rue Christine; près la rue Dauphine"; later volumes merely: "Au Bureau." Br. Mus.)
44. 1777. Le Passe-Temps du Sexe. Pp. 235. Madrid [sic!]. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
45. 1777. Nouvelle Bibliothèque d'un homme de goût; ou Tableau de la Littérature ancienne et moderne. 4 vols. Paris. 12mo. (Edited by L. Maieul Chandon. Br. Mus.; 3rd edit. "augmentée," by N. T. LeMoyne Desessarts, etc. Paris. 1798-9. 8vo. Br. Mus.)
46. 1778. Récréations des Dames, propres à egayer l'esprit, ou Fleurs de Bons Mots, etc. Paris. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
47. 1779. Choix d'histoires, tirées de Bandel, Belleforest, de Boisteau, dit Launay et de plusieurs autres. 2 vols. Paris, 1779, 1783. 12mo. (Edit. by A. A. J. Feutry. See Querard.)
48. 1781. Nouveaux contes turcs et arabes, etc. Trad. de l'arabe et du turc. 2 vols. 12mo. (By J. M. Diglon, "Orientaliste." See Que.)
49. 1781. Bibliothèque amusante, ou Recueil de pièces diverses. Londres (Lyon): Crowder et Ware. 2 vols. 8vo. (Edited by J. F.

- de Los Rios ; perhaps first printed at Lyon, 1766. (See Querard, or Gay.)
50. 1782seq. *Bibliothèque amusante*. Paris : Cazin. 89 vols. 18mo. (Reprints of best-known "Romans," mostly of 18th cent. and French, but containing some from 17th cent. and some from English, German, etc. See Gay, under "Bibliothèque," vol. 2.)
51. 1782. *Voyage sentimental* [by L. Sterne, trans. by J. P. Frénais], augmentée etc. de *L'Histoire de deux folles très célèbres dans le monde*. Nouvelle édition. 2 parts. Londres. 12mo. (Br. Mus.)
52. 1782-90. *Collection de romans historiques*, publiée par de La Borde. Paris : Didot l'aîné. 15 vols. 12mo. (Contains : *Hist. secrète de la cour de Bourgogne*, par Mlle. de La Force, 3 vols. ; *Hist. de Marguerite de Valois, reine de Navarre*, par Mlle. de La Force, 6 vols. ; *Le Prince de Condé*, par Boursault, 2 vols. ; *Les Amours du grand Alcandre*, 2 vols. ; *Bianca Capello*, imité de l'allemand, 2 vols. (See Gay : Br. Mus.)
53. 1783-86. *Le Décaméron anglais, ou Recueil des plus jolis Contes traduits de l'anglais*. (Edited by Marie Wouters.) Londres, et Paris : Veuve Ballard et fils. 6 vols. 18mo. (See Quer. : Br. Mus.)
54. 1785seq. *Le Cabinet des Fées*. (This edition, much enlarged from earlier forms, [cf. No. 14-], contained works by some thirty French authors, mostly of the 18th century ; it was edited by C. J. Mayer.) Amsterdam and Paris. 37 vols., 8vo. Illustr. by Montlier. (In 1788 enlarged to 41 vols.) (Br. Mus.)
55. 1785-97. *Bibliothèque Universelle des Dames*. 156 tom. Paris. 12mo. (Section V of this, filling 24 volumes, consisted of "Romans.") (Br. Mus.)
56. 1786-90. *Bibliothèque choisie de contes nouveaux* (en partie trad. de l'arabe et du persan par L. Langlés, de l'italien par E. T. Simon, etc.) Paris : Royez. 9 vols. 8vo. and 12mo. (See Querard, and Brunet : Manuel.)
57. 1787. *Voyages Imaginaires, Songes, etc.* Amsterdam. 36 vols. 8vo. (One of the most important Collections of the century ; containing 74 works,—French, 52, foreign, 22 ; 48 of the eighteenth century, and 26 earlier. The Br. Mus. has edition of Paris, 1787-89, in 39 vols. 8vo.)
58. 1787. *Les Folies sentimentales, ou l'Égarement de l'esprit par le cœur*, contenant : *La Folle par amour, ou Lucile et Lindamore* [by Mich. Cubières de Palmézeaux] ; *La Folle de St. Joseph* [by the Marquise de Grave] ; et *la Folle de Pont-Neuf* [by a third author]. Paris : Royez. 2 vols. 12mo. (See Querard.)

59. 1787. Bibliothèque anglaise ; ou Recueil d'histoires, contes moraux, romans, aventures, anecdotes et caricatures tirées des meilleurs auteurs anglais ; trad. en français. (Edited by B. C. Gournay.) Paris. 4 vols. 12mo. See Querard.)
60. 1787-8. Bibliothèque des Boudoirs, ou choix d'ouvrages rares et recherchés. 4 vols. Paris. 18mo. (Edited by C. F. X. Mercier. See Gay.)
61. 1789. Choix de petits romans de différents genres, par L. M. D. P. Nouvelle édition, revue corrigée et augmentée. Londres, et Paris. 2 vols. 12mo. (By A. R. LeVoyer d'Argenson, Marquis de Paulmy ; a reprint of several condensations of romances in the *Bibl. Univ. des Romans*. (See Querard.)
62. 1791-2. Romans de chevalerie (imités) par Tressan. Paris. 5 vols. 18mo. (A reprint of condensations in the *Bibl. Univ. des Romans*, by La Vergne, Comte de Tressan. (See Gay : Br. Mus.)
63. 1797. Bibliothèque des romans Grecs trad. en Français. (Br. Mus. ; ed. by Guillaume, and Chardon de la Rossette.) Paris. 12 vols. 12mo.
64. 1798. Recueil de contes et historiettes ; trad. libre de l'anglais et de l'italien. (Edited by N. F. J. Boulenger.) Cologne. 2 vols. 8vo. (See Querard.)
65. 1798-1805. Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Romans, etc. (A continuation of No. 43, by different editors.) 112 vols. Paris. 12mo. (For editors, etc. See Br. Mus. : Per. Publ.)

JOHN M. CLAPP.